

New submissions

<p>Inclisiran</p>	<p>AMBER 2</p> <p>Following advice and guidance discussion with specialist.</p>	<p>Recommended as an option for treating primary hypercholesterolaemia (heterozygous familial and non-familial) or mixed dyslipidaemia as an adjunct to diet in adults. As per NICE TA 733</p> <p>See below also</p>
<p>Piracetam</p>	<p>AMBER 2</p>	<p>For use as an adjunctive treatment of refractory cortical myoclonus, with or without additional epilepsy</p>

Inclisiran

The NHS Long Term Plan (LTP) identifies cardiovascular disease (CVD) as a clinical priority and the single biggest area where lives can be saved over the next 10 years. It sets out a major ambition to prevent 150,000 strokes, heart attacks and dementia cases. Low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) is a proven risk factor for patients with CVD, and the NICE TA for inclisiran highlights that hypercholesterolemia is undertreated.

Inclisiran is a novel potent therapy that reduces LDL-C and, after an initial dose and another at 3 months, is maintained by two doses a year by subcutaneous injection. Inclisiran has been identified by NHS England and Improvement as a medicine that it wishes to adopt systematically and at scale to help address sub-optimal lipid management in high-risk patient populations.

The expectation is that this will be prescribed and administered in primary care and will move to an Amber 3 classification once guidance and training has been developed. In the interim it may be prescribed in primary care on specialist recommendation. For suitable patients identified in primary care in whom this is being considered, an Advice and Guidance referral should be made via Choose and Book.

Lithium prescribing guideline (update)

Recommendations on frequency of lithium serum level monitoring have been updated to align with [NICE](#)

- All patients to have lithium serum levels checked every 3 months for the first year of treatment
- Check lithium serum levels every 3 months in high risk patients (see guideline for definition)
- Check lithium serum levels every 6 months in stable patients who aren't in a high risk category
- Check lithium serum levels more frequently if the patient is physically unwell, if urea and creatinine levels become elevated or if eGFR falls over 2 or more tests
- Check eGFR, TSH, calcium levels and weight every 6 months

News from the APC - updated/new documents on the APC website:

- [Neuropathic pain guideline](#) (update)
- [APC FAQs for patients](#) (update)
- [Lithium Prescribing Guideline](#) (update)
- [Unlicensed "Specials"](#) – alternatives and options for prescribing (update)
- [Managing Behaviour and Psychological Problems in Dementia Guideline](#) (update)
- [Rheumatology SCP](#)—incorporating Patient Initiated Follow Up
- [Phosphate binders shared care protocol](#) (update)
- [DOACS for DVT and PE](#) (Interim update)
- [Eye Lubricant formulary](#) (update)

Horizon Scanning, Formulary amendments and traffic light changes

Formulary amendments:

- Insuman Comb 15 insulin- removed as discontinued
- Restandol testosterone caps - removed as discontinued
- Buvidal® (buprenorphine) - **RED** for substance misuse service at HMP Leicester
- Trazodone - highlighting cost effectiveness of capsules over other formulations
- Hibiscrub® - to be avoided in soya and peanut allergy
- Diclofenac 1.3% patch—added as **GREY**
- Omega-3 Acid - Updated from **AMBER 3** to **AMBER 2**
- Nifedipine oral drops - clarified as **RED**

Horizon scanning:

- ⇒ Rosuvastatin hard caps - licensed to be used on food and via NG tubes for patients unable to swallow tablets
- ⇒ Midodrine 10mg tabs - added alongside other strengths
- ⇒ Betula wafer melt, Itulazax - added as **GREY**
- ⇒ Allergen extract, Acarizax - added as **GREY**
- ⇒ Gliclazide 160mg tablet - added as **GREY**
- ⇒ Drovelis COC - added as **GREY**
- ⇒ Empagliflozin - added as **GREY** for Heart Failure indication
- ⇒ Shingrix herpes zoster vaccine - added as **GREEN**
- ⇒ Vericiguat tablets, Verquvo - added as **GREY**

Current work in development

- Type 2 diabetes guideline (update)
- Gastroprotection with antithrombotics (new)
- Aminosalicylates in Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Adults (update)
- Dronedarone SCP (update)
- Overarching Pain Management Guideline (new)
- Vitamin B12 Treatment Guideline (update)
- Vitamin D Guideline for Adults (update)
- Glycopyrronium (update)

Upcoming NICE publications	Type	Anticipated publication
Pernicious anaemia	Guidance	November 2021
Tobacco: preventing uptake, promoting quitting and treating dependence (update)	Guidance	November 2021
Type 2 diabetes in adults: management - SGLT2 inhibitors for chronic kidney disease (update)	Guidance	November 2021
Mexiletine for treating myotonia in adults with non-dystrophic myotonic disorders	TA	November 2021
Cenobamate for focal onset seizures in epilepsy	TA	December 2021
Prostate cancer	Guidance	December 2021
Type 2 diabetes in adults: management (update)	Guidance	February 2022
Asthma: diagnosis, monitoring and chronic asthma management	Guidance	TBC
Myalgic encephalomyelitis (or encephalopathy)/chronic fatigue syndrome: diagnosis and management	Guidance	TBC
Esketamine for treatment-resistant depression	TA	TBC
Pitolisant hydrochloride for treating excessive daytime sleepiness caused by obstructive sleep apnoea	TA	TBC